

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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## The Annual A. P. Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Associated Press is of importance not merely to the members who represent some 1300 of the daily newspapers of the country, but to the public at large, because it brings into attention the great service which this mutual organization performs, in the collection and handling of news. Newspapers exist primarily to chronicle important facts of everyday life and to print and distribute this record of events with swiftness and accuracy. The way they are accomplishing this is a tribute to the skill of the highly technical organization which has been created, which makes use of the best facilities available for dispatch of news to member papers.

The past year has been one of strain on all news organizations. Staffs have had to work under greater pressure because of the volume of material to be handled and the economies which it became necessary to enforce. There has been no diminution in the "news load" of the great press service. On the contrary there never was a time save during war when the public interest in news was as keen and the significant events were of such vital importance as during the past few years and months. We think it is safe to say that the Associated Press has discharged its duty to its members and to the public with conspicuous success. Foreign news, elections, business news, domestic news like the Lindbergh kidnaping, the Akron disaster, the Long Beach earthquake,—all these parcels of news have been handled with great skill.

Recognizing the proprietary interest of the members in the news which they collect and distribute over the Associated Press, the members voted to withhold the news from radio stations save for brief bulletins on important events. This is a necessary step in order to protect the papers for the commodity which makes their product of value.

The Associated Press is a great non-profit organization, cooperatively owned and administered. Its service is to its member papers, and through them to their readers. Through decades it has proven its loyalty to high standards of journalism. It is non-partisan and non-sectarian. Its sole purpose is to relate fairly and completely the news as it is being created day by day and hour by hour all over the world. So fine has been this service that the American public has come to place implicit confidence in the truth of dispatches which bear the "AP" identification. And it is to maintain that standing that the Associated Press dedicates its whole organization.

The Statesman is one of the oldest members of the Associated Press. It is proud of its membership; and happy to report the old organization is growing with the times and keeping pace with all developments in the field of news-gathering and distribution.

## Is Justice Blind?

WINNIE RUTH JUDD is insane and must not be hanged, one jury says. Tom Mooney gets a new trial. With these things we cannot quarrel, lacking the bloodthirsty desire to see a woman stretch by the neck until "dead, dead, dead," and lacking also the prejudice against "reds" which would decree that a man whose guilt is gravely in doubt, must stay in prison because he is a radical and the friend of radicals.

Meanwhile behind the walls of our own prison we note the recently arrived murderers. One, a near-do-well who turned bandit and slew his benefactor; who took advantage of the kindness many persons show to hitch-hikers, to commit a dastardly crime. This man, William J. Moore, gets off with life imprisonment.

The other was a useful citizen; a mechanical genius whose inventions, though they did not startle the world, yet provided comfort to his fellowmen and saved them tedious labor; and will continue to do so after Harry Riley is dead—for he is to be hanged. His crime, perhaps no more excusable than the other, yet appears to have been prompted at least in part by a misguided but originally worthy sentiment—the desire to have his wife return to his home.

One jury recommended life imprisonment with the proviso that there should never be a pardon—the efficacy of which remains to be tested. The other made no recommendation.

Perhaps Harry Riley deserves to die. We would not suggest that William J. Moore deserves to die. Yet there appears here to be an inequality of justice.

## The Insanity Dodge

SPEAKING of the Winnie Judd escape from the noose under plea of insanity (which seems to have vanished the moment the reprieve was extended), the Medford Mail-Tribune comes forward to object to the use of the plea of insanity as a defense for murder. The Mail-Tribune says we should abolish capital punishment; and then make the penalty life imprisonment and apply it to the sane and the insane alike. This would do away with the parade of alienists to prove the defendant is sane or insane, because the penalty would be the same in either event. Of course if after conviction the accused was found insane by state authorities he would be confined in an institution for criminal insane instead of the ordinary prison.

There is a lot of hocus-pocus about this insanity dodge. The way it works is all in favor of the defendant. If he can prove himself insane at the time of conviction then he escapes punishment for the crime. All that is left then is to prove he has recovered his sanity since the crime was committed, and then he goes scot-free. Under the M-T's theory by abolishing capital punishment and the insanity plea, then as it says:

"In this way one of the most deplorable scandals in American jurisprudence would be removed and society would be given the protection against murderers,—and murderers—of which it is entitled."

The proposal is worth consideration.

Having voted to free the Philippines we now may find it necessary to intervene in Cuba. The success of the Cuban experiment gives little encouragement to advocates of Philippine independence.

Another bad thing about repeal of prohibition is that it may bring a revival of "Ten Nights in a Barroom" and the famous ballad: "Lips that touch liquor..." Prohibition spared us those.

Another mountain in Colorado has started crumbling. The mountains are joining the deflation craze too.

# "MARY FAITH" By BEATRICE BURTON

### SYNOPSIS

Mary Faith, comely young orphan, gives up her position as secretary to the wealthy Mark Nesbit to marry Kimberley Farrell. Kim, a young, shiftless lawyer, lives with his mother. When the latter objects to the marriage, Kim brusquely starts Mary Faith by breaking the engagement. Later, when he sees her with Mark Nesbit in a jewelry store, selecting a ring, his jealousy is aroused. The next morning he appears at Mary Faith's boarding house and overwhelms her with his protestations of love. She again leaves her position and, after a hasty marriage, they spend an ecstatic two weeks' honeymoon in the house of Kim's aunt in the country. Returning home, Mary Faith moves to the Farrell apartment. Kim's friends, Claire and Jack Maldon, find Mary Faith a dull companion for their party. Mary Faith realizes Kim is irritated by her failure to drink and gamble. During the winter Kim attends the parties alone. Mary Faith takes care of the house but knows nothing of Kim's finances. When he hints at being pinched for money, Mary Faith accedes to his request for \$50. Later, he admits taking that sum from the firm's collections for his own use. The next night, at dinner, he tells Mary Faith he has lost his position. He then persuades her to let him have a thousand dollars to open his own office. Mary Faith, learning that she is to become a mother, joyfully gives Kim's office to tell him the good news. She finds him flirting with a girl. Kim is furious. Mary Faith decides not to tell him of the approaching event. Back in the apartment, Kim tells Mary Faith and his mother that he is getting out of the city. Mary Faith tells Mrs. Farrell that her baby is to be born in January. They decide to stay on in the flat. Without informing Kim, Mary Faith mails \$50 to his former employers. Mary Faith looks for work.

### CHAPTER XXV

"Of course, Florrie will give you a job," Jean said. "She knows what sick work you do, and she'll be mighty glad to get you. I'll fix it for you first thing tomorrow morning."

"What happened between you and Kim, Mary Faith?"

make out, he's left you without a cent to bless yourself with. I should think you'd want to be free from a man like that—after the baby comes, of course. It's just possible that, in the course of human events, you might want to marry again sometime, you know. Such things have happened."

"No, I'd never want to marry again. No matter what happens there never will be anybody but Kim for me. Jean—and there's just a chance that he'll come back here to me if he knows that I want him."

On the first Monday in June Mary Faith started work as a stenographer for the Write-O Steeno-graphic Service at twenty-five dollars a week. The office was a big, up-to-date one on the ground floor of the Arcade Building on Spring Street a few blocks away from the Towers Building where Kim had his law office.

think if he knew that we were still living in the flat."

"I did, Kim. I knew that you wanted to send it yourself, in all probability, but that you were too stiff-necked ever to do it, and so I sent it for you. Why do you want to know about it, Kim? Have you heard from Mr. McIntree?"

"No, I haven't, but he's left you, hasn't he? And, so far as I can

# BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Pioneer Hiking leading to tragedy:  
There appears in the brief history of Salem found in the little 1878 Salem Directory, now a rare and high priced book, the story of the swiftness of an unruly boy and the death of the boy's father, who took up the quarrel.

The copy for that historical sketch, according to tradition, was furnished by Rev. L. H. Judson, one of the famous Lausanne party which arrived in 1846; the largest missionary flock that up to that time had ever sailed for a foreign port. The initials, J. H. J., however, appear in the book at the end of the sketch. They stood for J. Henry Judson, who wrote a good deal of early Oregon history, including contributions to the famous Bancroft volumes.

The story in the book reads: "In the summer of 1847, a resident of Salem, a Mr. Popham, who had a wife and two children, both boys, came to a sudden death in the following manner:

"The eldest boy of Mr. Popham was known to all the neighbors as a troublesome, mischievous lad, and he was under no manner of control by his parents. They alleged that they did not deem it safe to correct him for fear, as they said, that he would go into fits. The boy had a violent temper, and did pretty much as he pleased, regardless of the wishes of his parents.

"While Mr. Popham was absent from home, this boy in going home from school went out of the direct route toward home to do mischief, and was found throwing stones at Mrs. Bennett's chickens in her enclosure by her residence.

## Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem

Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

April 25, 1908  
Walla Walla—David Campbell, of Monmouth, piano, and Miss Florence Mary Bohanon of Wallace, Ida., in vocal, were the winners of the \$250 scholarship prizes in the annual prize musical contest of the Whittman conservatory of music, which closed tonight.

McMinnville—Willamette won out in fine shape at the state prohibition oratorical contest held in this city tonight, the representative of the Salem institution, Miss Mary Ottina, taking first place.

Governor Chamberlain returned yesterday from Corvallis where he had been in attendance upon the meeting of the board of regents. The meeting was concerned with changes in buildings and teaching personnel at O. A. C.

April 25, 1923  
A tribute of respect was paid yesterday to John McNary, retiring president of the Rotary club, at its weekly meeting. He was also presented with a fine brief case.

During the month of March a total of \$5,984.69 in state warrants was issued by Secretary of State Sam A. Koser, according to a statement by Mr. Koser yesterday.

It will be impossible under an act of the 1923 legislature for a referendum of the so-called "oleo" bill to be voted on at the special election next November.

which was on the same block where the 'Bennett House' now stands.

"A Mr. Bosworth, who was boarding at Mrs. Bennett's, warned the boy not to come again and molest the chickens. The boy used insolent language to Bosworth, telling him he would throw stones at the chickens just when he pleased.

"Bosworth prepared himself with a switch, and the next day when the boy came to fulfill his threat of stoning the chickens, Bosworth caught and gave him a thorough switching.

"In a day or two after, the boy's father came home and immediately went to where Bosworth was at work carpentering at the house then being built by Joseph Holman, being the same building lately moved to make room for the new M. E. church soon to be built, and there began a quarrel with Bosworth threatening to whip him. An affray commenced between the parties. Mr. Holman was near by and heard the contention, but did not see either one of the parties strike the other, but after a blow or two, Popham staggered and fell and was gasping, when Bosworth called to him to get up and not be playing opossum, but Bosworth soon ceased to breathe.

"He was buried, but, after a few days, the public sentiment required a post mortem examination. The body was disinterred, and Dr. J. W. Boyle, assisted by Dr. H. Willson, opened the body of Popham and found the lungs filled with blood. They also found that the arterial system in and near the lungs was, in places, almost or entirely denuded of its outer or muscular coat, and in passing a probe into the pulmonary artery they found the artery transparent. The doctors decided that death was probably caused by an arterial rupture in the lungs, caused doubtless by the violent passionate excitement of Mr. Popham.

"Mr. Popham was, however, arrested, and on being examined was held under bail to the next term of the district court, but on his trial was acquitted by the jury on the testimony of the physicians, and in the entire absence of any testimony to prove that Bosworth used any sufficient violence in the affray to cause Popham's death."

J. H. Bosworth, likely the man who whipped the Popham boy, was a member of the 1846 covered wagon immigration. The writer finds no mention of Popham or Dr. J. W. Boyle in the lists of Bashford, Nesmith, Shaw or Bancroft, of the 1842-3-4-5-6 immigrations. They may have come in by sea, from California, or with (Turn to Page 10)

## New Views

"How does all this talk about inflation and the bill before congress strike you?" asked Statesman reporters Tuesday.

Lloyd A. Southman, accountant: "Let's try it; something has to be done. I hope they let President Roosevelt control it. I think he would be the best person to put in charge."

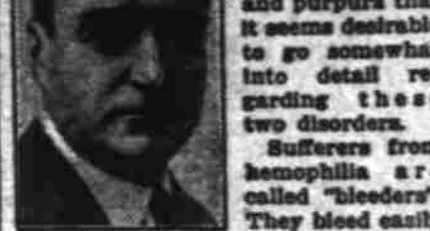
O. V. Swacy, store clerk: "Don't know. Business is no good. Try it."

Paul Smith, working man: "You can put me down as one of those who think that inflation will be a good thing for the country. I don't know much about the bill itself."

# HEALTH

By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

NOT SO long ago I told you about a disease called "hemophilia." This strange and unusual disease is often confused with another blood disturbance called "purpura hemorrhagica." So many inquiries have come to me about hemophilia and purpura that it seems desirable to go somewhat into detail regarding these two disorders.



Sufferers from hemophilia are called "bleeders." They bleed easily upon the slightest bruise or injury. Bleeders are found in certain families. It is a hereditary disease. It is true that the victim of purpura bleeds easily, too; but the bleeding is usually confined to the tissues of the body and the blood does not appear externally. Fundamentally, the diseases are quite different and each requires its distinct treatment.

### Facts About Hemophilia

The causes of purpura and hemophilia are not known. Hemophilia differs from purpura in that it has been found only in males of the white race. It is hereditary, being transmitted through the maternal side of the family. Though daughters will not have the affliction, they may transmit it to their male children. Once the disease has been established in a family it will persist until that family becomes extinct. The bleeding may be severe and even fatal. Hemorrhages may be traced to slight and almost insignificant injuries. Fortunately, the strange and unusual disease is a rare affliction of mankind. Prolonged and severe hemorrhages may occur in purpura as well as in hemophilia. In purpura the bleeding comes on suddenly and occurs in any of the tissues of the body. Hemorrhages may occur beneath the skin and produce many black and blue marks all over the body. The bleeding may continue for days or weeks and sometimes proves fatal. Purpura cannot be traced to any family trait. The sufferer bleeds easily, and has noticed excessive bleeding upon the slightest injury. Unlike hemophilia, the disease is not always fatal. In fact, within recent years great strides have been made in the treatment of this disease, as well as in the control of hemophilia.

### Test in Suspected Cases

As I have suggested, the victim of this disease may be unaware of his affliction. In former years sufferers from hemophilia and purpura accidentally learned of their misfortune. Nowadays it is common practice to conduct a simple test on all children and adults who are suspected of having either one of these diseases. It prevents the calamity of fatal bleeding caused by an operation or accident. The test is called the "bleeding and coagulation test." It is a simple procedure and is a reliable means of discovering unsuspected cases of hemophilia and purpura. There still remains a great deal to be learned about such mysterious and baffling diseases. Let us hope for the continued success of those scientists who have devoted their lives to the solving of this problem. Suspected cases of purpura and hemophilia require immediate attention. Bear in mind that neglect is dangerous. Every effort should be made to take advantage of all that modern science has contributed for the control of purpura and hemophilia. (Copyright, 1932, K. F. S., Inc.)

### MRS. BLACK HAS YLU

PIONEER, April 25.—Mrs. Ros Black is confined to her bed with the flu. She was quite bad Sunday but improved some Monday morning. Mrs. Tom Keller, who was called to Cottage Grove on account of the sickness of her brother, Leland Coy, returned home the last of the week. Leland is much improved.

No Cream!

THE WHITE HOUSE

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# 49¢ DAY

## At SHIPLEY'S

<b>PURSES</b> Leatherette Purses with novelty clasps, special compartments and detachable mirrors <b>49c</b>	<b>SCARFS</b> of Crepe de Chine in the late Summer designs. You'll want several at each <b>49c</b>	<b>HOSE</b> Full fashioned pure thread silk hose, narrow heels, all the wanted shades— <b>49c</b>
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